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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of
Coloured Delineations
OF
Plants,
from all Countries,
with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. V

The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1820
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Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

No. 401.

Dillwynia juniperina.

G. C. Peat

No. 401.

DILLWYNIA JUNIPERINA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This plant is a native of Van Diemen's Island, whence we received seeds of it in the year 1818. Its flowers are produced at the ends of the branches in heads, consisting of from three to nine blossoms. The branches are somewhat pendulous and the leaves scattered, grooved on their upper surface, and ending in a very sharp rigid point or thorn, of strength sufficient to penetrate the skin. The general habit of the plant is so much like Acacia Juniperina, as to render it difficult at first sight to distinguish them. It blossomed with us in the months of April and May, but has produced no seeds. It may be propagated by cuttings. It seems to be a free grower, having in two years attained the height of two feet. It must be preserved in winter in a greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 402.

Orontium aquaticum.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 402.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America, in rivulets and low stagnant waters. In the warmer parts it grows much larger than in the cold. The leaves are covered with very short hairs, which makes them look like velvet.

Catesby's Fig. 82, V. 1, which is referred to this plant, seems of a very gigantic size, and as he describes the flowers to be blue and the plant four feet in height, we should be tempted to suppose it must be a different kind. Plukenet's figure in Tab. 349, is undoubtedly our plant.

In this country it may be kept in shallow water. Its flowers are curious and interesting; they begin to appear in April, and come out in succession for a long time. It may be occasionally increased by dividing the roots, and is quite hardy.

No. 103.

Columnea scandens

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 403.

COLUMNEA SCANDENS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of the West Indies: it was early introduced into this country, having been cultivated by Miller in 1759.

It is a kind of parasitical plant, sometimes rooting into trees in its native places of growth: with us it is very dwarf, and flowers plentifully, in general in autumn. The blossoms are showy.

It strikes freely by cuttings, and being not of long duration, it is best to renew it in this way frequently. The soil should be loam and peat; and the plants must be constantly preserved in the stove.

No. 404.

Diosma crenata.

J. C. Pool

No. 404.

DIOSMA CRENATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape: it was introduced in the year 1774. It forms a thin branching shrub, flowering with us in March. The blossoms are delicate: they come out at the ends of short, opposite, lateral shoots. The leaves are notched, and full of small transparent punctures, particularly at the edges between each tooth.

The smell of the whole plant is extremely strong, and it is said to be one of the kinds called Bucku by the Hottentots, and used by them to besmear their skins, in order to save themselves from the annoyance of insects. It seems well adapted for the purpose, although it must be confessed that to enjoy this advantage, the sense of smelling must in a great measure be sacrificed.

Houttuyn observes that the plant has the appearance of Betula nana, also that it has a very powerful and agreeable balsamic smell.

It is difficult to increase by cuttings, and is still scarce. The soil should be sandy peat, and the plant requires the usual greenhouse protection in winter.

'anax trifolium.

No. 405.

PANAX TRIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*DIŒCIA.*

....

A native of North America, whence it is occasionally imported into this country, where however it seldom continues very long, being a plant of difficult cultivation.

The root is a very small flat bulb, and the whole plant rarely exceeds four inches in height when in flower, which is usually in May: soon afterwards the top decays, and the root remains dormant till the following spring.

We have not yet discovered any method of propagating it, but have preserved it pretty well in a small pot in sandy peat earth, and with a little protection from cold in the winter.

Tabernæmontana coronaria

No. 406.

TABERNÆMONTANA CORONARIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A genus named by Plumier in memory of Tabernæmontanus, one of the fathers of modern botany: he published a ponderous and learned work on plants. He was physician to the Elector Palatine, and died in 1590.

The double flowering plant, long known in this country as Nerium coronarium, is by some supposed to be the offspring of this: doubts, however, exist on this point, and the absolute want of scent in this would rather seem to invalidate the supposition. There is a resemblance, however, in the leaves and habit of the two plants. Figures of both kinds are given in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the Nandi ervatum minor, or single one, does not accord very well with our plant, being evidently smaller in the size of its flowers, while they are much more numerous and described as fragrant. Perhaps other species may yet be discovered

which will farther elucidate this subject. The Cerbera fruticosa has in our opinion a very strong affinity, and perhaps may one day be united to this genus, which is as yet but little understood.

Our present subject is a native of India, very lately introduced: it flowered in April and again in July, and requires the stove heat constantly. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be planted in rich loam.

Marica cærulea

No. 407.

MARICA CŒRULEA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This most elegant plant is a native of Brazil, and of very recent introduction. It flowered with us in March. The leaves are three feet in length, and the flower stem, which appears at first exactly like a leaf, except having a stronger midrib, is of the same length: at about a foot from its extremity it opens on one side, and produces the spathes, which are several, and each produces many flowers, coming out one at a time in long succession. Our plant began in March, and put out flowers at intervals till May: they open in the morning and close towards evening, each lasting only one day.

The primitive colours may all be distinguished in this charming flower, and arranged in beauty, which is quite inimitable.

It requires the stove, and may be increased now and then by offsets: possibly it may ripen its seeds. The soil should be sandy peat.

Dalibarda fragaroides.

No. 408.

DALIBARDA FRAGAROIDES.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A hardy perennial plant: it grows wild in Canada, in shady woods; also on the Alleghany mountains. In stature it does not exceed four or five inches, having a short creeping stalk, and flowering for a considerable time in the spring months.

It is increased without much difficulty by separating its roots in the spring: they may either be planted in pots or in a border in loam, with a little peat mixed, and in winter they need no protection.

Myrsine retusa

No. 409.

MYRSINE RETUSA.

Class. PENTANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a native of the Azores: it was sent to England by Mr. Francis Masson in 1778. It forms a low bushy shrub, growing much like a myrtle: the flowers are inconspicuous, but the berries are of a beautiful purple and very ornamental: they are usually ripe in the spring, from the produce of the preceding year's blossoms.

It may be propagated by cuttings without much difficulty, and requires keeping in the greenhouse in winter: the soil should be loam and peat.

Mimulus alatus

No. 410.

MIMULUS ALATUS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of North America, in moist ground: it flowers freely with us in the latter part of summer, and was introduced in the year 1803.

The plant grows about a foot high, with an upright herbaceous stem: it is readily multiplied by separating the roots in the spring, and thrives equally well in a pot or in the full ground, in loamy soil.

Though not particularly showy, it still possesses its beauties, nor can it fail to interest the thinking mind, especially a mind in that desirable state which is so feelingly pourtrayed by our incomparable poet:

"Happy if full of days--but happier far,
If, ere we yet discern life's evening star,
Sick of the service of a world that feeds
Its patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,
We can escape from custom's idiot sway
To serve the Sovereign we were born to obey;
Then sweet to muse upon His skill display'd
(Infinite skill) in all that He has made!
To trace in nature's most minute design
The signature and stamp of power divine."

No. 411.

BRACHYSEMA LATIFOLIUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful climber is from the South-West coast of New Holland, whence it was introduced in 1803. It requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and flourishes particularly, if planted in the full-ground of a conservatory. In this way we have had one in three years attain the height of six or seven feet, covering a large space of wall, and bearing great profusion of its rich and showy flowers throughout the most part of the spring and summer.

It may be increased by cuttings, as also by seeds, which are sometimes perfected here. The soil should be sandy peat.

Melaleuca squame

No. 412.

MELALEUCA SQUAMEA.

Class. Order.
POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

....

This has been lately introduced from New South Wales: it is a dwarf shrub, erect in its growth, and its blossoms have a lively pleasing appearance, and like most other flowers, the closer they are examined the more do we discover and admire their beauties; they appeared with us in the month of May, and upon very young plants.

It may be preserved in a common green-house, and is increased by cuttings. Its soil should be sandy peat. The name has been given by Labillardiere from the scales which rise from the bark when the shoots become old.

Lasiopetalum parviflorum.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 418.

LASIOPETALUM PARVIFLORUM.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of New Holland: it was introduced in 1810, and is a greenhouse shrub of moderate growth and bushy habit, making a pleasing variety among other plants, although the flowers are not very conspicuous. They come forth in the beginning of the summer, and remain a long time.

It may be propagated by cuttings without much difficulty, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

Cypripedium parviflorum.

No. 414.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, growing in shady fertile woods from New Jersey to Carolina. It has been long known in England, being frequently imported: we have been in the habit of receiving roots of it for many years: they are of difficult culture, and seldom live long here. We have found them succeed best in rather large pots, planted in a mixture of peat earth and rotten saw-dust. They produce their most curious and beautiful flowers in the month of May. They may be kept out of doors, not being at all liable to receive injury from the cold. It is seldom indeed that they can be increased by dividing their roots, which is the only way we know of.

Linaria alpina.

G. C. Fecit

No. 415.

LINARIA ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This elegant little plant is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria: it has been long known in this country, but is generally very soon lost, for its native places of growth are those snowy heights, which are so different from our climate that it cannot long exist in our denser atmosphere.

With us it begins to flower in the month of May, and continues long in beauty. We have preserved it best in a pot in loamy soil, and without any covering in winter, as the cold never injures it. The root seldom separates for increase; it is therefore necessary to obtain seeds for that purpose, which, sown in the spring, often flower the same year.

Arum odorum

W.I. Cooke del.

No. 416.

ARUM ODORUM.

Class. *MONŒCIA* — Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

This extraordinary plant was most liberally presented to us by Mrs. Beaumont, at whose magnificent garden at Bretton-Hall, in Yorkshire, it flowered in March last, probably for the first time in Europe. Mrs. Beaumont informed us that it was received by her from India, and it is not known to exist in any other collection in this country. According to the Hortus Bengalensis it is an erect shrub, a native of Pegu, and was introduced into the Calcutta garden by Dr. W. Carey, in 1809.

The flower has a pleasant smell at a moderate distance, something resembling a melon, but prodigiously more intense, and when too near it is quite overpowering.

The end of the spadix, for about three inches in length, is composed of a number of closely-pressed irregular succulent masses: under these, for two inches, the stamens are placed: for two inches lower the spadix is surrounded by oblong pointed

divisions, and beneath these, at the bottom of the spathe, for an inch, the berries are situated: they each contain several seeds.

The flowers come regularly two together, and the plant produced eight: it had a stem near a foot high and four inches in diameter, and the leaves, including their stalks, were nearly six feet in length.

It requires to be constantly kept in the stove, and potted in rich loam, with plenty of water.

No. 417.

Erica ovata

W. Miller delt.   G. C. Sc.

No. 417.

ERICA OVATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was received from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1810. It needs the same care and protection as the other species, and, like them, must be potted in sandy peat earth. It admits of increase by cuttings, and in winter must be kept in the greenhouse. The whole plant and flowers are covered with fine down. Its season for blooming is the spring, and it remains for a long time in abundant beauty, most pleasing to behold, especially

" If led from earthly things to things divine,
God's creature thwarts not His august design;
Then praise is heard, instead of reasoning pride,
And captious cavil and complaint subside.
Nature, employed in her allotted place,
Is handmaid to the purposes of grace;
By good vouchsafed makes known superior good,
And bliss not seen by blessings understood."

Magnolia acuminata

No. 418.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a large tree, a native of North America, whence we have been in the habit of receiving seeds of it from our venerable friend Bartram, for a great many years; we have also propagated it by layers, yet with difficulty, as they require two or three years to get sufficiently rooted.

In England it will grow to forty feet high or more, but in America is much larger. Bartram observed some on the Susquehanah river above a hundred feet in height.

Our plant is unquestionably that which Professor Decandolle mentions as having seen in flower in the Montpelier garden. We think with him that it is very probable two species are confounded among his synonyms. Catesby's figure, which is quoted by all authors, must be a different plant, as the flower bears no resemblance to ours. We have lately received a plant from M. Parmentier, which he calls M. maxima, and assures us is different from acuminata.

We shall anxiously wait till this blossoms, as it may perhaps prove to be Catesby's.

Our present plant is perfectly hardy, and will grow either in peat or loam: it flowers in May: the blossoms have a slight spicy odour.

Veronica orientalis.

G.C. Fecit

No. 419.

VERONICA ORIENTALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Levant: it was cultivated in 1759, by Miller, and is a pretty little herbaceous plant, growing about a foot in height, with many slender branching stalks. The flowers are delicate: they come out in May, lasting a considerable time in succession. It is quite hardy, and may be kept either in a pot, which we prefer, or planted in the ground, in which case it attains to a much greater size. It will grow in almost any soil, and is propagated by division of the roots, for which the spring is the best season.

No. 420.

POLYGALA HUMILIS.

Class. Order.
DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

....

This is from the Cape of Good Hope: we raised it from seed in the year 1817, and at the age of three years it flowered in abundance in May. It is a low plant, not much exceeding five or six inches from the ground, but having many branches. The blossoms open when the sun shines upon them, closing again as soon as they are deprived of its influence.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should have the usual management of Cape plants, in the greenhouse. The soil should be sandy peat, and the plant must not have too much water.

Saxifraga cæsia.

W. I. Cooke delt. G.C. sc.

No. 421.

SAXIFRAGA CÆSIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This pretty little plant is from the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. It has been long known, as there is a figure of it in Gerarde's Herbal, taken from Clusius, which considering the rude execution, gives an excellent idea of the plant. He seems to have never seen it himself, although he pretends to know its virtue, as he calls it, which he says without doubt is cold, but that it is not commonly known or used in physic.

The learned Haller informs us that it grows on the higher and rocky Alps, consequently it must be difficult to cultivate in our dense atmosphere. We have found it do pretty well wedged between two pieces of broken pot, and planted in that manner in a small pot filled with soil composed of loam and decayed morter. It is never injured by cold: the flowers do not exceed two or three inches in height, and the whole plant is extremely minute.

Arum orixense.

G.C. sc

No. 422.

ARUM ORIXENSE.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

A native of India, whence we received it last year, and it flowered in the month of April, and again in June. It is a low-growing herbaceous plant, having a bulbous root, about the size of a large walnut. It possesses an acrid quality, and is said to be used by the natives as a cure for the bite of venomous reptiles.

It requires the stove heat, and may be increased by offsets from the root, which are pretty freely produced. The soil should be rich loam, and the plant likes plenty of water.

Erica coventryana.

W. Miller delt

G.C. sc

No. 423.

ERICA COVENTRYANA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant sort is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1808, and flowers plentifully in the beginning of summer: it requires the usual green-house treatment, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

It has been named in commemoration of the late Earl of Coventry, a truly noble and liberal encourager of botany. His Lordship's collection at Croome, in Worcestershire, was very extensive, and peculiarly rich in hardy trees and plants, and he continued to add to it, to the latter part of his life, even after he was deprived of sight. He was a nobleman of such extraordinary punctuality, that he rarely suffered an account to remain open more than a few days, and we feel pleasure in acknowledging that he was a kind patron of our establishment in its earlier times.

Oncidium flexuosum.

No. 424.

ONCIDIUM FLEXUOSUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This new and most beautiful plant is a native of Brazil: from a short stem it produces a kind of flat bulb, having three or four leaves. The fibres come out from the stem above the ground, and seem inclined to attach themselves to any convenient substance, probably growing on decayed trees in their native places. From the axil of one of the lower leaves rises the scape: it is slender, with about six joints, and having attained the height of two feet, it branches out in loose panicles of most splendid flowers, of the finest yellow imaginable. Our plant had nearly one hundred blossoms: they opened in quick succession, about the middle of June, and continued full six weeks before they dropped.

It is seldom indeed that an offset can be got from this plant. It seems to grow pretty well in soil composed of moss, sawdust, and a little sand, and must be constantly preserved in the stove.

Veronica teucrium.

No. 425.

VERONICA TEUCRIUM.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A hardy herbaceous plant of uncommon beauty, flowering in abundance the beginning of summer. It is a native of Germany, France, and Switzerland, and has been long cultivated in this country, being easily propagated by dividing the roots, and flourishing in any soil, either in a pot or out.

Much confusion attends the history of this plant, which seems early to have attracted the attention of botanical writers and delineators. J. Bauhin's Chamædrys spuria angustifolia, is probably meant for it, but we should rather doubt the figure in Dodonæus' Pemptades 45, being our plant. Gerarde's Teucrium majus pannonicum 659, is more like it. These old writers laboured hard to prove that every plant was a remedy for some disease of the human frame. This and the other species of Veronica had each its particular virtue ascribed to it, but modern practitioners appear to have wholly discarded them.

Styphelia triflora

No. 426.

STYPHELIA TRIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We had the pleasure of raising one single plant of this from seed, which was kindly communicated to us by Miss Ward about the year 1815. It is now three feet high, with several branches, three of which are adorned with flowers. The divisions of the corolla are very long, and for nearly half their length, lined with a sort of fur: when the flower opens, these roll back very gracefully, exhibiting the filaments projecting nearly half an inch.

It does not propagate by any method we have yet tried, but flourishes in sandy peat soil preserved in the greenhouse in winter.

The name of triflora is not very happily chosen, as it seems rarely to have more than one or two flowers on the same peduncle.

There is a remarkable degree of elegance about this plant, which added to the singular form of its blossoms, render it a highly-interesting subject, and one which ought to

help forward the mind in grateful praise to its Divine Creator.

> "To praise Whom is to serve Him, and fulfil,
> Doing, or suffering, His unquestioned will;
> 'Tis to believe what men inspired of old,
> Faithful and faithfully informed, unfold;
> Candid and just, with no false aim in view,
> To take for truth, what cannot but be true."

Jacksonia scoparia.

Prêt.

No. 427.

JACKSONIA SCOPARIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A genus, named in memory of George Jackson, a modern botanist of considerable talent, who died in 1811, aged 31.

It is a native of New South Wales, first brought home in 1803. The stalks are angular and flat, and the flowers are scattered about the young twigs: they appear in May and June, and have a pleasant smell.

The branches are mostly pendulous, having a light and graceful appearance at a distance; when not in bloom, much like Spartium monospermum. It thrives planted in a conservatory particularly, or may be kept in a pot, in sandy peat soil, requiring no more protection than merely from frost. It may be propagated pretty well by cuttings.

No. 428.

STAPELIA VETULA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of South Africa, introduced into England about the year 1802. The flowers come out towards the end of summer, and during the autumn: they are quite smooth, and after being open for a short time, the edges roll back considerably.

It can be very readily increased, like the greater number of the other species, by cuttings, which freely strike root: when they are taken from the plant they should be kept in a dry place two or three days before planting, that the wounded part may heal: without which precaution, they are apt to rot.

The soil should be sandy loam, with a little decayed morter, and the plant requires the same protection as the rest of the genus, with but little water, especially in the winter.

Phaca astragalina.

No. 429.

PHACA ASTRAGALINA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This elegant little plant, which is classed with Astragalus by many authors, has been added to Phaca by the celebrated Decandolle. It is the Astragalus alpinus of Willdenow, and is a native of Europe, on mountains. We received ours from Switzerland. It was first introduced in 1771. The flowers are produced in June, and possess an agreeable fragrance. The plant is perfectly hardy, and is of very low growth, not exceeding four or five inches from the ground. It succeeds very well in a pot in loamy soil, and can only be increased by seeds.

Andromeda rigida.

G.C. Fecit

No. 430.

ANDROMEDA RIGIDA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We have every reason to consider this as specifically different from Andromeda ferruginea. It is a larger plant, with stiffer branches, and much more rigid leaves. The flowers are smaller than the other, and produced earlier in the year.

It grows in barren sandy woods from Carolina to Florida. With us it requires the greenhouse, not being capable of supporting the winter's cold. It is very difficult to propagate, except by seeds, which have not yet been produced in this country. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica ventricosa.

W. Miller del.

G. C. sc.

No. 431.

ERICA VENTRICOSA.

Class. OCTANDRIA — *Order.* MONOGYNIA.

....

Among the numberless and diversified kinds of this extensive and charming genus, there are few indeed which can vie with this. The variety here given we first raised in the year 1792, from seeds, which were collected in Africa by our late much respected friend George Scholl. We have had the pleasure of cultivating it ever since that period, and though now we may call it an old acquaintance, its beauties are still ever new and ever young: nor did we at any time view it with more gratification than at this moment, when we are about to present as good a likeness as we are able to our numerous friends.

It flowers profusely in June and July, and forms a handsome dwarf bushy plant: it is capable of being propagated by cuttings, and though it has been so long continued this way, does not seem to lose its pristine vigour. It should be potted in sandy peat, and kept in winter in the greenhouse with as much air as possible.

Astragalus leontinus.

G C Fecit

No. 432.

ASTRAGALUS LEONTINUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This beautiful plant is a native of Austria and Switzerland, from which latter place we received it. Its stature is diminutive, the stalks lying on the ground, and the flowers not rising more than two inches from it, in heads of from twelve to fifteen flowers or more. They come out about Midsummer. The plant is quite hardy, and may be preserved very well in a pot in light loam ; or if planted out, it will grow larger, and probably bear seed, without which it cannot be increased, as the root will not divide.

N° 433

Crafsula versicolor.

W. Miller del.t G.C. sc.

No. 433.

CRASSULA VERSICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a very elegant species, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced by Mr. Burchell in 1816. It blooms in great abundance during the summer months, continuing long in beauty.

It needs no more than the common greenhouse protection in the winter, being not at all tender, and it may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be sandy loam, and the plants should not have too much water during the winter season.

Papaver alpinum

Drawn by Miss Rebello. *G.C. sc*

No. 434.

PAPAVER ALPINUM.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps: its leaves are smoother, and the flowers deeper yellow, than the nudicaule, which it has a considerable resemblance to. It is a short lived herbaceous plant, flowering early in the summer season, and usually bearing seeds, by which it is easily increased. It is perfectly hardy, and may be kept very well in a pot in dry loamy soil. It grows to a much larger size if planted in the full ground, but perhaps in that case decays more rapidly.

Samolus littoralis.

G.C. fecit

No. 435.

SAMOLUS LITTORALIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales. It was introduced about the year 1806, and is a sort of half herbaceous trailing plant, flowering throughout the whole of the summer and autumn. It needs no farther care than to preserve it from frost in winter, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat, and the plant may also be sometimes multiplied by separating its root.

Euphorbia meloformis.

Fecit

No. 436.

EUPHORBIA MELOFORMIS.

Class. DODECANDRIA — Order. TRIGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1774. It is a most curious plant, and can scarcely be said to possess either stem or leaves. It is usually divided into eight segments, the flowers coming out near the centre: they last for several months, and add much to the singularity of the whole. This plant may be considered one more of the wonderful works of God. It is so original in its form, and so diverse from all others, that it seems made to strike the beholders with astonishment. Ah, would that such things might sometimes help to lead the mind to the contemplation of their divine Author, whose creative hand has formed such endless variety, and allotted each a place suitable to its nature. This, growing on desart rocks, needs little water. With us it must be kept in the stove, and rarely increases, except perhaps when the crown has received some injury: in that case it has been known to send out

several offsets, each of which will make a plant: they should be potted in loam, with a small mixture of decayed morter.

Pelargonium heracleifolium.

G.C. Fecit

No. 437.

PELARGONIUM HERACLEIFOLIUM.

Class.	*Order.*
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

We received this plant from the Cape of Good Hope about three years since. It has a large thick tuberous root, and is nearly related to P. lobatum. The leaves are few, but large, and the flower stem rises rather more than a foot in height: it bloomed with us in the month of April. The flowers are scented in the evening. It needs the protection of the greenhouse, and may sometimes, but sparingly, be encreased by separating a portion of the root. The soil should be sandy loam.

Lilium japonicum.

No. 438.

LILIUM JAPONICUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This blossomed with us in the month of July. It usually has but one flower, but being a strong specimen, ours produced two. It possesses a delicate fragrance, and is a native of China and Japan. We preserved it in a frame in winter, being almost hardy, and in April it was quite exposed, in a pot in loamy soil. The flower stem was two feet high. The root is a scaly bulb, larger than a walnut, and it may be increased by separating the scales, which in time become bulbs.

We are indebted for this magnificent plant to the Horticultural Society of London, an institution which under the wise and enlightened guidance of its worthy Secretary, Joseph Sabine, Esq. is making rapid advances to unexampled eminence. Its principles being truly liberal, it merits, and doubtless it will receive, the most liberal support. This Society bids fair to rescue the knowledge of Horticulture from the de-

gradation and obscurity, in which it has been lying for ages, and to restore it to its proper place, as at once the most ancient, the most useful, and the most pleasing of the sciences; a pursuit, the variety of which is boundless; nor can the pleasures it is capable of affording to both mind and body, ever be calculated. What then can be more laudable than to circulate information on such a subject, and above all, to procure new plants from distant countries, not for the mean, narrow-minded, truly contemptible, and worse than barbarous purpose of incarcerating them within their own walls, till they perish there, but in order to diffuse them, so that the whole country, and in due time the whole civilized world, may be benefited. Surely of such a society, impelled by such motives, no one can refuse to say "Esto perpetua."

Melaleuca thymifolia.

No. 439.

MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

....

This is a very neat and pleasing little plant: it is a native of New South Wales, first brought to this country about the year 1792. Its growth is dwarf, not often rising to two feet, but very bushy, and producing its flowers in great abundance. They come out on the sides of short twigs, each containing about six flowers, in three opposite pairs: they last a considerable time during the summer and autumn, and are not unfrequently succeeded by seeds, which, like the others of this genus, take two years or longer to ripen. It may also be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat, and in winter it must be placed in the greenhouse. Its leaves are aromatic, but the flowers are without scent.

No. 440

Croton pennicillatum.

No. 440.

CROTON PENNICILLATUM.

Class. *MONŒCIA* Order. *MONADELPHIA.*

....

A native of Cuba, whence it was introduced in 1799. In this singular plant the stems, at the insertion of each leaf, are furnished with two bundles of branching hairs, having glands at their ends, whence moisture exudes. These form stipules to the leaf. The foot-stalk has also a bundle of these where it joins the leaf, round the edge of which a row of single ones extend. The whole plant feels clammy to the touch, and if wounded, gives out a kind of pellucid juice of an acrid quality. The smell of the leaves is strong, and not very pleasant, although the flowers have an agreeable scent: they usually appear in the latter part of summer, continuing some time in succession.

It requires the heat of the stove, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

Azalea viscosa, *pubescens*

No. 441.

AZALEA VISCOSA *pubescens.*

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

The very fine variety now before us is a native of North America: we have had it in cultivation for many years. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers in great profusion about the month of July. The blossoms are extremely fragrant.

It thrives best without a pot, in a soil composed of fresh loam and peat earth, in equal proportions, which should be eight or ten inches deep; it may be increased by layers; these in two years will acquire sufficient roots to be taken off, which should be done early in the autumn.

Stelis ophioglossoides

No. 442.

STELIS OPHIOGLOSSOIDES.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of Jamaica, whence we received it last year, through the kindness of our very good friend, R. Balmanno, Esq.

It is a minute and curious plant; its flowers last a long while, during the months of August and September; they open and shut at various times, and that so suddenly, that we found considerable difficulty in making our drawing, attempting it several times, when they closed directly, as soon as removed or touched.

The figure of Plumier, 179, f. 3, is certainly our plant, with the blossoms almost closed, and is a good representation of its habit.

It requires the stove heat, and the same treatment as Epidendrums in general, from which genus it has been separated: in its native country it grows upon trees.

Curculigo sumatrana.

G C Fecit

No. 443.

CURCULIGO SUMATRANA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This species is the C. sumatrana of the Hortus bengalensis, in which valuable work it is referred to Rumph's figure 53, vol. vi. which is a very good reduced representation of it. In the Kew catalogue this figure is quoted to C. latifolia, which we also possess, and which is a different sort.

Our plant is a native of Sumatra, as its name denotes: its blossoms come out in almost sessile heads, composed of a great number of flowers, which open in succession four or five at a time: the plant is three feet high.

It is necessary to keep it constantly in the stove, and it may be sometimes increased by offsets, which come out very sparingly. The soil should be loam and sandy peat.

Tritoma pumila.

No. 444.

TRITOMA PUMILA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1774. The leaves are about a foot long, and the flower stems the same height: they appear late in the autumn. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by offsets, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

When the gay flowers which delight us during the warmer seasons of the year have all passed away, and the shortness of the days gives notice of the rapid approach of pale winter, this pleasing flower appears in lively beauty, and raising its modest head, silently declares that the Almighty has made no season so gloomy, as to have nothing to cheer us. Just so in the daily events of this changing life: in the midst of the darkest providences, those who attentively observe the ways of God will soon discern some beam of heavenly light, some sweetly encouraging motive for calm resignation, for grateful and adoring praise!

Pinguicula grandiflora.

W Miller delt

No. 445.

PINGUICULA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful little plant is a native of mountains in France, and has also been lately found in Ireland in abundance. Its root is a small scaly bulb, which in winter lies on the ground without cover, and scarcely attached by any fibres. The flowers come out in May. They are usually about five or six inches high, and last a good while. It is difficult to preserve in gardens, like the rest of this genus. The best way we have found is to put it in a small pot in sandy peat earth, which pot should be half immersed in water.

No 446.

Erica ramentacea.

W. Miller del.

No. 446.

ERICA RAMENTACEA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We had the pleasure of raising this pretty species in 1792, from seeds which were collected at the Cape by our worthy friend George Scholl. The plants flowered by the time they were sixteen months old, yet they are not particularly short lived. The flowers are very durable; they begin in the latter part of summer, and sometimes remain near five months in perfection.

It requires the usual greenhouse care, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat, and as it is a dwarf kind, the pots need not be very large.

Leucopogon juniperinus

No. 447.

LEUCOPOGON JUNIPERINUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales: it has been cultivated in England for several years, and though not very showy in its blossoms, is a pretty greenhouse plant. It flowers in the autumn, continuing long in bloom. It may be increased with little difficulty by cuttings. The most suitable soil for it is sandy peat; and as it is not a tall grower, a small pot, and very little room, is requisite for its accommodation.

No. 448.

ARDISIA PYRAMIDALIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Santa Cruz, according to Persoon. It has been lately introduced here. Like most of the genus it has fine glossy leaves, and produces its blossoms in great abundance during the months of July and August.

It may be increased by cuttings or layers, but with difficulty, and is very scarce. It requires the constant protection of the hot-house, and appears to be a dwarf kind of shrub. It should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat.

Canna auravittata.

Fecit

No. 449.

CANNA AURA-VITTATA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We are obliged to our most liberal friend Mr. John Shepherd, of the Liverpool garden, for the very fine plant before us: it was named by W. Roscoe, Esq. the excellent founder of that establishment, who has long been celebrated for his extensive botanical knowledge, and his accurate acquaintance with this class in particular. It is a native of Brazil, and grows with us about three feet high, flowering several times during the year: there are usually about four flowers, which are of inimitable brightness, in scarlet and gold colour.

It must be kept at all times in the stove, and should have a pretty large pot, with rich loamy soil, and a plentiful supply of water.

The roots admit of occasional separation for increase: it also sometimes ripens its seeds in this country.

Prinos glaber

No. 450.

PRINOS GLABER.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America, in sandy shady woods from Canada to Florida. It is a dwarf, neat growing evergreen shrub, with glossy leaves. The flowers come out in June and July, and are succeeded by small black berries, which in some parts of America are called Ink berries. It may be increased by layers, but seeds when they can be procured, are the best; they grow slowly while young, and are many years before they attain the height of two feet, which they seldom exceed; they bear the ordinary cold of our winters without injury, and flourish best in loamy soil, with a little peat mixed.

Mussaenda pubescens

No. 451.

MUSSÆNDA PUBESCENS.

Class. PENTANDRIA *Order.* MONOGYNIA.

This is said to be a native of China, and to have been brought in 1805 to the Kew garden. Its flowers are curious, one of the divisions of the calyx being frequently enlarged and growing out into a broad white leaf. It is a climbing plant, and flourishes best when planted out in a border of the stove, flowering in summer and autumn.

There does not seem to be much difference between this and M. frondosa, except that Sir J. Smith, in Rees's Cyclopædia, describes that as having simple stipules: in our plant they are double or forked; Burmann's figure in Thesaurus Zeylanicus, 76, quoted by him, is certainly very much like our plant. It may be readily increased by cuttings, and the soil should be loam and peat.

Campanula cervicaria.

No. 452.

CAMPANULA CERVICARIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. It is of course quite hardy, but is of short duration, being little if any thing more than biennial. Its flowers, like most of this family, are beautiful: they come forth during the summer months, and are sometimes succeeded by ripe seeds.

The plant may either be kept in a pot or planted in the full ground, thriving equally well in any kind of soil.

No. 453.

STAPELIA ASTERIAS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

....

We received this from our friend Mr. George Scholl, in 1799. It is a native of the desarts North of the Cape of Good Hope, and is easily cultivated, flowering in plenty every year, during the latter part of summer and autumn.

It may be kept in a dry part of the greenhouse, or on a shelf in the stove in winter, at which season it needs little or no water. Its propagation is very simple, as it readily puts out roots from any part of the plant. The soil may be loam, mixed with a fourth part of lime rubbish.

Sileme saxifraga.

J.C. Fecit

No. 454.

SILENE SAXIFRAGA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Alps; the stems are very numerous; each four or five inches in length; having about six pairs of opposite leaves, and terminating in a flower placed on a long capillary stalk: the inside is white, and outside red.

There are two varieties of this plant; the one flowering a month later than the other, without any other apparent distinction: the present, (which is the earliest) was in perfection in the month of June.

It is very hardy, and lives well on an artificial rock, or in a small pot in loamy soil.

Camellia japonica *carnea.*

No. 455.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *carnea.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

The variety of the Camellia here represented was introduced about the year 1807. It is a remarkably free grower, usually making longer shoots than any of the other kinds. In different soils and under different management, it is subject to vary a good deal, both in leaf and flower, on which account much confusion arose while the plant was imperfectly known, and it was called in different collections by a variety of names, as the fawn coloured, the pink, the pæony-flowered, the white warataw, Middlemist's, &c. Many thought each of these a different kind, till at length, when they flowered, they were undeceived, by their all proving the same. Some persons, from these disappointments, became disgusted with the sort altogether; hence it has not been so much encouraged since, as it really deserves.

It requires the usual treatment of the

other kinds, and like them may be increased by grafting or budding on the single. It is also much more readily propagated by cuttings than either of the other double sorts.

W. Miller delt.

Olea europaea *longifolia*

No. 456.

OLEA EUROPÆA *longifolia.*

Class.	*Order.*
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

There are several varieties of the Olive; the one here given is the kind which is chiefly cultivated in the South of France, and of which the best oil is made. With us it is a bushy shrub, requiring protection from the frost in winter. It may be increased by cuttings, and will grow in almost any soil: the flowers are produced in July.

The specific name of europæa which botanists have given to this tree, can scarcely be justified, as it is certainly not confined to this quarter of the globe, and the probability is, that it was originally brought from Asia. It has been celebrated from the earliest ages, and is the second tree with which we are acquainted, that is mentioned in the sacred writings: it must have been known before the Flood, as the dove returned to Noah in the ark with a leaf of it in her mouth. There can be little doubt of this incident having been the origin of the Olive's being considered the emblem of

peace. This tree must have been very extensively cultivated in Judea, in order to have furnished the vast quantities of oil which were used in the sacrifices and service of the temple ; besides its general consumption as an article of food.

The mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, was a favourite place with our blessed Lord while on earth : repeated mention is made of His frequenting it ; and it was probably one of those retired and peaceful spots which have ever been favourable to meditation and true wisdom.

No. 457.

Erica gemmifera

G. C. Fecit.

No. 457.

ERICA GEMMIFERA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1802. It bears much resemblance to the E. massoni in flower, but is smaller. The leaves also are a great deal shorter, narrower, and more scattered. The plant does not rise so high, but puts out many more branches.

It produces its flowers during the summer months, and possesses much beauty. Like most of the other kinds, it may be propagated by cuttings. Its treatment should be similar, and it must not have too much water. The soil it requires is sandy peat.

Dendrobium polystachyon.

No. 458.

DENDROBIUM POLYSTACHYON.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

An elegant and curious little plant, found in the West Indies and other tropical countries. It is the Cranichis luteola of Swartz Ind. Occid. which name he afterwards changed to the above. A good representation of it is given by Plumier, Plantarum Americanarum, 185, f. 1. It grows with us about six or eight inches in height. The scape is longer than the leaves: it is two edged, and branches out into several spikes: the flowers are very durable, usually lasting three or four months altogether. It may be kept pretty well in a pot planted in moss and decayed wood, but seems not likely to increase much: it needs a constant stove heat.

Dianthus arboreus.

No. 469.

DIANTHUS ARBOREUS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a shrubby straggling plant, growing two feet high, and flowering plentifully every summer. It is a native of the island of Candia. We should be tempted to think it a distinct species from Tournefort's, figured in Voyage du Levant, v. 1, p. 183, although the flower is very much like it. The leaves are widely different, and they have not the bitter taste he describes. J. Bauhin's Betonica coronaria arborea cretica, v. 3, 328, is probably meant for our plant. It is difficult to increase by cuttings, and does not bear seed with us. In winter it must be preserved in the greenhouse, and may be potted in light fresh loam.

Potentilla nivea

No. 460.

POTENTILLA NIVEA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received seeds of this pretty little plant in the year 1818, from M. Carstrom, at Stockholm. It is a native of Lapland and Siberia; of course, capable of enduring the severest cold. The flowers appear in the month of May: they are small, and of a bright yellow. The leaves are marked with deep veins on their surface, and are underneath of a silvery whiteness. It may be kept in a small pot in loamy soil, and occasionally propagated by dividing the roots.

No. 461

Diosma ambigua

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. Sc.

No. 461.

DIOSMA AMBIGUA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this sort from Cape seeds about the year 1815. It is a neat bushy growing shrub: the leaves have a strong balsamic odour, not very pleasant. The flowers are numerous, coming on terminal heads all over the plant: they have a lively appearance, and are produced in the spring.

The plant requires to be kept in the greenhouse in winter: it may be increased freely by cuttings, and the soil should be sandy loam.

No. 462.

GUZMANNIA TRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this elegant plant in the year 1819 from Jamaica, through our kind friend Mr. Balmanno, and in October last it flowered. The leaves, which are quite smooth and tapering, end in a soft point; they are nearly a foot and a half in length, and the flower stem is about the same height. The flowers are white, and do not open much: they are almost concealed in the coloured bractes, of which the upper ones are of a most brilliant red, and the others striped. It grows upon decayed stems of trees, and has but little root. It has thriven very well with us in a pot in decayed vegetable earth, and must be kept at all times in the stove. According to Ruiz and Pavon, it is also found in the mountains of Peru, on the trunks of trees. In the System. Veget. Peru. they have called it Pourretia sympaganthera. It forms a connecting link between Pitcairnia and Tillandsia.

No. 463

Pyrola umbellata

No. 463.

PYROLA UMBELLATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of woods in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. Our plant came from the latter, whence we are in the habit of receiving it every year. It grows about three inches high, with a shrubby stem, and usually two whirls of leaves, six or seven in each: these are evergreen, of thick consistence, and glossy. The flower stalk rises two inches above them, with five or six beautiful flowers.

It should be planted in rich black peat earth, in which it thrives pretty well, and may now and then be increased by dividing the *root*, which is slender, white, and creeping. It is quite hardy, but as it grows in woods, ought to be kept in the shade.

The seeds of this and the other species sometimes ripen here, and are often sent from America: they are excessively minute, resembling those of the Orchideæ, and like them have never been known to vege-

tate by cultivation, although there can be no doubt of their coming up plentifully in their native places of growth.

No. 407.

Sedum monregalense

G. ' Fecit.

No. 464.

SEDUM MONREGALENSE.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of the Alps of Piedmont. We were favoured with this pretty little plant by our good friend Mr. Anderson, of the Chelsea Physic Garden. It was cultivated there, according to Mr. Haworth, in his Supplement, in 1816. It usually rises about three or four inches high, and flowers readily in the month of July. It is quite hardy, and a fit subject for adorning an artificial rock. It increases itself rapidly, as every little bit will grow. The soil should be loam, mixed with a little decayed morter.

A minute plant like this may be sometimes thought undeserving of notice, but surely "nothing which the Almighty has created, nothing that flows from God, nothing that He says, nothing that relates to Him, can be trifling or indifferent."

No. 465.

ARDISIA COLORATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced from India, of which it is a native, about the year 1816. It is an elegant plant, with fine laurel leaves, which are larger, flatter, and more glossy than those of A. solanacea.

The flowers come out plentifully in clusters from the axils of the leaves: they open two or three at a time, and continue successively for several months in the spring and summer.

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, and should have a rich loamy soil, and be kept in the hot-house.

Lifsanthe daphnoides.

W. Miller del.

No. 466.

LISSANTHE DAPHNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty plant, which was pointed out to us by our very intelligent friend Mr. John Lindley, is a native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds received in the year 1815: it is a low bushy shrub, flowering in the months of October and November, and requiring the shelter of the greenhouse. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and the soil should be sandy peat. Too much water is prejudicial to it, and sometimes proves fatal; we would therefore recommend rather a scanty, than an over-abundant supply.

No. 457.

Pulmonaria maritima.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 467.

PULMONARIA MARITIMA.

Class.	*Order.*
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the northern parts of Europe, on sandy sea coasts: it is found in Scotland and the north of England: the roots strike deeply into the sand, or among the pebbles.

It is a beautiful plant, but difficult to keep long in a garden. The best way is to put it in a pot in sea-sand, and keep it out of the way of slugs, which are too fond of it. Its flowering season is June and July, and it is seldom that the roots can be separated for increase.

Erica sanguinolenta

W. J. Cooke

No. 468.

ERICA SANGUINOLENTA.

Class. *Order.*
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant has a sombre appearance at a little distance, but when minutely examined is highly interesting. It is of dwarf growth, not often exceeding six or eight inches in height, but very bushy, and flowering most profusely during the summer months. The flowers are hairy, and of a rough consistence, remarkably open at the mouth.

It must be kept like the other kinds in an airy greenhouse in winter, and may be freely increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat, and a moderate allowance of water.

N° 469

Jasminum paniculatum.

No. 469.

JASMINUM PANICULATUM.

Class. DIANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

This is a native of China and India, and has been lately introduced. The leaves (although represented single and two together in our drawing, which was taken from a small specimen) are most usually ternate; they are glossy, and of a thick consistence. The flowers are produced in a loose branching panicle: they are very fragrant, and as only a few open at a time, the whole continues a long time in beauty during the summer season.

We have hitherto preserved the plant in the stove, but it is probable that it will (when become more naturalized) stand in the greenhouse. It propagates by cuttings, and the soil should be rich loam.

We are led to consider it the paniculatum of Roxburgh, from his description of that plant in that interesting work the Flora Indica, edited by our valued friend Dr. Carey, of Serampore, the first volume of which we have just had the pleasure of receiving.

Osteospermum pisiferum

No. 470.

OSTEOSPERMUM PISIFERUM.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into this country many years since. It is a moderate sized shrub, with many branches, and flowers plentifully in spring and summer: the blossoms are frequently succeeded by the berries, which are nearly black when ripe, having a thin pulp, which covers a hard seed about the size of a pea, by which it may be increased, as also by cuttings: it should be potted in loamy soil, and kept in winter in a greenhouse.

W.J.Cooke del.

Pothos cannæfolia

G.C. sc.

No. 471.

POTHOS CANNÆFOLIA.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the West Indies: it was introduced in the year 1789, by the excellent Dr. Anderson of St. Vincent. The leaves are of a firm consistence, and the plant grows about a foot and a half in height. The flowers, which are sweet scented, come out in the summer season, and make a pleasing variety among other stove plants. They are increased with little difficulty, as suckers are numerously produced from the roots. The soil should be rich loam, and the plants love plenty of moisture.

Epidendrum fuscatum.

G C Fecit.

No. 472.

EPIDENDRUM FUSCATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

We received this plant from the island of Jamaica, some years since: it grows there upon the branches of trees, as do most of this beautiful genus. This sort has no bulbs, but throws up several spreading branches about a foot in length, at the ends of which the scape is produced: it is bowed down, and about six inches long, with the flowers in a terminal cluster: they are curiously formed, of a singular, though not a brilliant colour, and continue long, usually in the autumnal season.

It must be at all times kept in the stove, and may be cultivated in soil composed of decayed wood and moss, with a portion of sand: it may be occasionally increased by dividing the root.

Boronia pinnata.

No. 473.

BORONIA PINNATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

Our present subject requires the protection of an airy greenhouse in the winter: it grows to a bushy shrub, and begins to flower early in the spring, usually continuing through the greater part of the year: the blossoms are fragrant, as well as the leaves. It may be propagated by layers or cuttings, and the soil should be sandy peat.

This is perhaps the most elegant plant which has yet been brought from New Holland, that country so peculiarly favoured in its vegetable productions by the Almighty. Doubtless for wise and gracious purposes He has suffered these treasures to remain from the time they were called into existence, until now, unnoticed by human eye; perhaps reserved to this advanced age of the world to afford a more rich and abundant treat to those who now seek out such things and take pleasure in them.

The works of God will not always be so

neglected as they have been, if as some suppose, we are drawing nearer to a period in which knowledge, peace, and happiness will be perfected and extended beyond any thing that has yet been seen on earth. In those glorious days not merely the empty name, but the benign Spirit of Christianity, may be expected to pervade every breast; consequently that which has hitherto debased all, individuals as well as nations, from the days of Cain and Abel until now, the cannibal principle of man devouring his own species, either corporeally or in any other way, must be viewed in its true light, and perpetually abhorred. The sacred prophecies lead us to hope that there shall then be larger effusions of God's Holy Spirit, until at length men "shall no more hurt nor destroy." What a difference would it make if the genius, the invention, the zeal, which till now have been employed by men in cruelly studying to render one another more exquisitely miserable, should be turned about, and with the thousand-fold energy which the excellence of such an end could not fail to inspire, were made to labour for the real happiness of all!!!

V. 171

Magnolia cordata.

G. C. Fecit

No. 474.

MAGNOLIA CORDATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Upper Carolina and Georgia, where according to Michaux, it becomes a tree of forty or fifty feet in height. It is deciduous, and supports the cold of our severest winters uninjured, having been introduced about the year 1801, since which time it has remained with us, without the least protection. It flowers every year in great plenty during the months of May and June, sometimes later. It propagates with difficulty, and very slowly, by layers, but we have succeeded very well in budding, and inarching it upon the M. purpurea, which being a plant of easy increase, forms a very convenient stock for it. It thrives best planted in the full ground, in soil composed of one half peat and one half fresh loam.

Musa coccinea.

No. 475.

MUSA COCCINEA.

Class. HEXANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

This splendid plant is a native of China and Cochin China, and was introduced about the year 1792. It flowers freely in the stove, usually beginning about the end of the year, and sometimes, if a vigorous plant, remaining eight or nine months before it is quite over, the centre rising up and throwing out more flowers in long sucsion. It has not fruited in this country we believe, and it is said that in its native country the fruit is not used.

It ought to have a very large pot or tub, as we have always found that in proportion to the room given to the roots, will be its beauty, size, and duration. The soil should be a rich unctuous loam. After flowering, the stem may be cut away, as it grows no more, but offsets are thrown up in abundance to supply its place, and by these it is easily multiplied.

N. 476

Gentiana alpina

No. 476.

GENTIANA ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

We received this plant from Switzerland, which is its native country, about two years since: it flowered in the month of September, and is in all respects very much like the acaulis. The corolla may be called ten-cleft, as it has a lesser division between each of the five principal ones. It seems to be a smaller plant than acaulis, and like it, runs at the root, by which it can be propagated. It succeeds well in a pot in light loam, and is perfectly hardy.

№ 477.

Erica scariosa.

W. J. Cooke delt

G. C. sc.

No. 477.

ERICA SCARIOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1812, and may be called a very neat and elegant flowering kind. Its blossoms appear early in the summer, and remain a great while in perfection. It is cultivated in the same way as the other kinds, requiring to be kept in a cool airy greenhouse, during winter. It strikes by cuttings, although not without difficulty, and its soil should be as usual, for the rest of the family, sandy peat.

Jatropha urens.

No. 478.

JATROPHA URENS.

Class. *MONŒCIA* — Order. *MONADELPHIA.*

·········

A native of Brazil: it grows to four or five feet high, with several branches, which as well as the leaves and stalks, are covered with stinging spines; when these are touched, they produce itching for a few minutes, and afterwards little pustules are formed on the skin, which remain a long time before they disappear.

The flowers come out in a small umbel above the leaves: they are without scent, and generally appear in August. The plant must be kept constantly in the stove: it may be increased by cuttings, and its soil should be rich loam.

N° 479

Rhododendron hirsutum.

W. J. Cooke del.

No. 479.

RHODODENDRON HIRSUTUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A beautiful evergreen hardy shrub, of low growth, not often exceeding two feet in height: the leaves are very hairy, and have a pleasant balsamic smell when rubbed. The flowers are produced from buds which were formed the preceding year on the ends of the branches: they appear in the month of June, and are highly ornamental.

It is a native of the Alps of Austria and Switzerland, and has been long cultivated in this country: it flourishes if planted in a mixture of peat earth and fresh loam, in the full ground, which agrees with it better than a pot. It may be increased by layers, which acquire good roots in two years, or more abundantly by seeds, which usually ripen here.

Potentilla minima

No. 480.

POTENTILLA MINIMA.

Class. Order.
ICOSANDRIA - *POLYGYNIA.*

....

We received this pretty little plant from our friend Mr. Schleicher, in Switzerland, of which country it is a native. It appears to have been noticed by Haller, as the most dwarf of all the species, in its size not exceeding two inches, and growing on the heights.

With us it is a hardy perennial plant, flowering in May, and requiring simple management: it succeeds very well in a pot planted in fresh loam, and may be sometimes increased by separating the roots, for which operation the spring is the most eligible season.

No. 481.

Croton lineare.

G C Fecit

No. 481.

CROTON LINEARE.

Class. MONŒCIA — *Order.* MONADELPHIA.

....

This plant is usually confounded with Croton Cascarilla, of which Willdenow makes it a variety, but it should seem that it ought to be regarded as specifically distinct. It is well figured in Sloane's Jamaica, T. 86, and cannot be the same plant which is given by Catesby or Plumier.

It is a neat looking shrub of low growth; the branches are yellowish and downy, as are the under sides of the leaves, while their upper surface is of a very rich dark green. Sloane describes it as growing wild on the Red Hills, and near Passage Fort, in Jamaica, and mentions its being much used in medicated baths and fomentations. With us it requires the stove protection. The soil should be loam and peat. It may be increased by cuttings, and flowers in August.

No. 482.

Genista ovata.

Miller del.

No. 482.

GENISTA OVATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Sclavonia and the Bannat, where it is found growing on hills. It is a low, bushy, unarmed shrub, and produces its flowers in great abundance about the month of July.

It is capable of enduring our severest cold, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which will sometimes come to maturity here. It will grow in almost any soil, and forms an ornamental little plant.

Nº 483

Pothos acaulis.

G C Fecit

No. 483.

POTHOS ACAULIS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the West India Islands, where it grows generally upon decayed and hollow trees. It was introduced in 1790, and is easily cultivated in the stove. The flowers are curious and not inelegant if they are minutely examined; they continue during a long time, and sometimes perfect their seeds in this country. The leaves are of a firm, rigid consistence: they sometimes become very large, upwards of two feet in length. The soil should be loam, and in order to have the plant in fine health and vigour, it should be kept in a large sized pot, and have a liberal allowance of water.

Amaryllis pulverulenta.

No. 484.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant has been brought from South America: the bulb is large, being near four inches in diameter. The leaves, which are few in number, are usually upwards of two feet in length: they are of a whitish hue, being covered with a sort of powder, which rubs off with a touch. The flower stems are cylindrical, hollow, and from two to three feet high: on our plant were two, one coming up as soon as the other was fully blown. The blossoms are very conspicuous, and like the whole of this splendid genus, extremely beautiful: they were in perfection in November, and did not produce any seed.

Offsets seem to be rarely produced from this bulb; it is consequently probable that it will remain scarce. It should be planted in a pretty large pot, in sandy loam, and preserved in the stove.

No 485

Campanula scheuchzeri.

G C Fecit

No. 485.

CAMPANULA SCHEUCHZERI.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty little plant was sent to us by Mr. Schleicher, from Switzerland, of which it is a native. The root leaves are kidney shaped and toothed. The flower stems, which are produced in June, are six or eight inches high, bearing from one to five flowers: the lateral flower stalks are an inch long, each having two alternate leaflets; the stem leaves are lanceolate, some slightly toothed, the lower ones the broadest. The flowers are nodding, and spread open pretty wide.

It is easily increased by dividing the roots in the spring, and may be kept in a small pot in loamy soil, being perfectly hardy.

It seems to be distinct from rotundifolia, although the differences are perhaps not marked enough to entitle it to be considered a separate species.

№ 486

Crafsula coccinea.

No. 486.

CRASSULA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

Professor R. Bradley is reported to have introduced this plant in 1714 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It grows to two or three feet high, and flowers in rich profusion through the summer months. It must be protected from frost in the greenhouse, and being of a succulent consistence, needs but little water in winter. By cuttings it is readily propagated, and should be planted in sandy loam.

The sparkling magnificence of its blossoms must surely fill the beholder with delight, and ought to elevate the mind to the source of so much beauty.

" But wandering oft with brute unconscious gaze,
" Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand,
" That ever busy, wheels the silent spheres,
" Works in the secret deep, shoots steaming thence
" The fair profusion that o'erspreads the spring."

Colebrookia oppositifolia

G C Fecit

No. 487.

COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a low half shrubby plant, with elegantly pendulous branching spikes of small flowers. We raised it from seeds received in 1819 from our excellent friend Dr. Carey, of Serampore: according to his Hortus Bengalensis, it was introduced by Dr. F. Buchanan into the Calcutta garden in 1801, and is a native of Napal.

It flowered with us in December, in the stove. It is probable, however, that this and many other plants from Napal may be found hardy enough for our climate, especially if they originate in the elevated regions of that interesting country, whence new and valuable botanical acquisitions may be daily looked for.

№ 488

Erica lawsoni.

No. 488.

ERICA LAWSONI.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

An extremely delicate and beautiful species; a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was sent to this country about the year 1802. It is a low growing shrub, seldom exceeding a foot in height, and flowering at less than half that size, usually continuing several months in blossom during summer and autumn.

It may be increased with facility by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat, and preserved with others of this genus in an airy greenhouse during winter.

The name has been given in memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. of Brayton Hall, Cumberland, who possessed a large collection of choice plants, and was a distinguished patron of botany.

N° 480

Polygonum frutescens.

W. Miller del.

G.C. sc.

No. 489.

POLYGONUM FRUTESCENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

A native of Siberia: it is a hardy low shrub, with many slender straggling branches and small scattered leaves. The flowers, which are numerous, and of a lively appearance, generally begin to come out in July, and last a long time.

This plant is with difficulty increased, and being rather short-lived, is likely to remain scarce: while young it succeeds very well in a pot, in loam and peat soil.

N° 491

Phaca australis.

W. Miller delt

No. 490.

PHACA AUSTRALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

·········

The plant now before us has been found in a wild state upon mountains in the South of Europe: it is perennial, and of low growth, not often exceeding six inches in height.

The flowers are produced in the month of May; they grow on spiked heads of from fifteen to twenty blossoms. The wings of the corolla are two cleft, which is somewhat unusual.

It is quite hardy, and may be kept very well in a small pot in light loam, or is a suitable plant for an artificial rock: it rarely admits of increase except by seeds, which have not yet been perfected with us.

No. 491

Rulingia pannosa.

J. Cooke del.

No. 491.

RULINGIA PANNOSA.

Class.	*Order.*
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales, whence it was first introduced about the year 1808. It is a moderate sized straggling shrub, with many long branches, at the ends of which the flowers are produced: these appear in May, and continue some time in succession: they are without scent. It must be preserved from frost during the winter season, in a common greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

No 492

Waldsteinia geoides.

G C Fecit

No. 492.

WALDSTEINIA GEOIDES.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This plant was named by Willdenow in compliment to F. Von Waldstein, an eminent botanist, author of the Flora Hungarica. It is a native of shady woods in Hungary, was introduced in 1804, and is a very hardy perennial plant of short growth, not often exceeding six inches in height, including the flowers, which come out in May, and continue several months; and although not very showy, they contribute to produce a pleasing variety. The plant is increased without much difficulty by separating the roots, which operation succeeds best in the spring. The soil should be light loam, and it may either be kept in a pot or planted in the ground, thriving equally well.

N° 193

Diosma acuminata

G. Loddiges del.

No. 493.

DIOSMA ACUMINATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The elegant plant before us is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought home about the year 1805. It occupies an intermediate station, between speciosa and amœna, yielding to neither of them in beauty. Its blossoms are in perfection in May, and lasting. The leaves are agreeably aromatic. Being difficult to increase by cuttings, it has always been scarce. The soil should be loam and peat, and the plant should have a moderate supply of water, too much being very injurious to it. During the winter season it requires the usual protection of the greenhouse, with abundance of fresh air.

Maranta

No. 494.

MARANTA ZEBRINA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This superb plant is a native of Brazil, whence we believe it was first received from the late Mr. Woodford, by our friend Mr. Anderson, of the Chelsea garden, about the year 1814.

It usually attains a considerable size before flowering: our plant was full four feet in height, and more than that, in diameter; the leaves upwards of two feet long. These are of most pleasing and beautifully blended colours, with a rich velvetty gloss on their surface, and almost purple underneath.

The flower stems come up in great abundance, each ending in a kind of cone, from within the scales of which the blossoms push forth, usually in pairs: they last but a single day, but are succeeded by fresh ones every morning for a long period during the spring and summer.

It may be increased by dividing the roots: they should be planted in large pots

in rich loam, and supplied with plenty of water. The regular stove heat is requisite for them at all seasons of the year.

No 495

Mesembryanthemum noctiflorum

No. 495.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM NOCTIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has long been known in this country, and is a low straggling shrub, with hard wiry stalks, and succulent leaves. It is easily increased by cuttings, and grows well in dry loamy soil, requiring the greenhouse in winter.

The flowers are very fragrant: they come out in the summer season, opening in the evening and shutting again in the morning for several successive days: this is also the case with a few others of this most extensive genus, thus differing from the greater part, whose flowers expand only when the sun shines upon them, closing again as the day declines. The causes of these phenomena in the contrary times of opening and shutting of flowers so nearly allied to each other, are wholly unknown: no researches hitherto made have been at all satisfactory in explaining why it is so. Thus they were

formed by the hand of Him who has said, that "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

Limodorum maculatum

[illegible] del!

No. 496.

LIMODORUM MACULATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

In external habit this plant resembles the Epidendrums. It has a somewhat angular, flattened bulb, ending in a single leaf from four to six inches in length, of a thick, rigid consistence, and elegantly variegated with irregular branching marks or spots. The scape rises from the under part of the bulb: it is nearly a foot in height, bearing five or six flowers, which are shaped like some of the Orchis's, the labellum being furnished with a spur. Our friend Mr. Lindley remarked to us the affinity which this curious plant has to Limodorum falcatum, of Thunberg Icones 6, to which genus we have for the present appended it. The astonishing diversity of form in parts of the flowers in this class renders it difficult to assign to each its permanent station, especially as every day is bringing new ones to light, thus often rendering a new arrangement needful.

It succeeds pretty well in a pot in soil composed of moss, decayed saw-dust, and sandy peat: it must be kept in the stove, and is supposed to be from South America, but the native place is not accurately known.

Nº [illegible]

Cytisus capitatus.

W. Miller delt.

G.C. sc.

No. 497.

CYTISUS CAPITATUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

A low growing shrub, producing numerous branches, and spreading much, but not often exceeding two or three feet in height. It flowers during the greater part of the summer, making a very pretty appearance. Being a native of Austria, it is quite hardy, and flourishes in any ordinary soil. The seeds usually ripen in abundance, whereby it is multiplied with the greatest facility. It is said to have been first introduced about the year 1774.

No. 108

Erica grandiflora.

G.C. Fecit

No. 498.

ERICA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This fine species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; it was one of the very first of this numerous family which was cultivated in England: we remember to have purchased the original plant, (which afterwards became the parent of all that are at present in Europe) at the sale of the late celebrated Dr. Fothergill, at Upton, in Essex. His plants, the richest private collection perhaps, all things considered, that was ever seen in England, were sold by auction in August 1781.

It is the most robust of all the Heaths, and far more hardy than the greater part of them, blooming freely in the months of June and July, and well deserves a place in every greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and should have a sandy peat soil.

N° 199

Thymus patavinus.

G.C. Fecit.

No. 499.

THYMUS PATAVINUS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

•••••••••

A native of the South of Europe, introduced in the year 1776 It is usually considered biennial, but we have cultivated it several years, and it seems to be perennial: it was sent us first by M. Thouin, of Paris.

It is increased by dividing the root in the spring, and may be kept in a small pot in light loam. It is a neat low growing plant, not exceeding six inches in height: the flowers are very pretty: they are produced in the months of July and August, and sometimes later: it is quite hardy.

No. 506

Indigofera denudata.

W. I. Cooke delt. G. C. sc.

No. 500.

INDIGOFERA DENUDATA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

This is a neat little greenhouse plant, introduced from the Cape about the year 1790: it flowers abundantly during the summer months, but has not perfected seed with us. It is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives in light loamy soil, with a moderate supply of water, and abundance of fresh air, especially in winter.

This genus appears to be much more extensive than was supposed. The same remark indeed may well apply to every tribe of plants. Recent and almost daily discoveries, serve only to prove how little is really known!

"These are Thy glorious works, Thou source of good,
How dimly seen, how faintly understood!
Thine, and upheld by Thy paternal care,
This universal frame, thus wond'rous fair;
Thy power Divine, and bounty beyond thought,
Adored and praised in all that Thou hast wrought.
Absorbed in that immensity I see,
I shrink abased, and yet aspire to Thee;
Instruct me, guide me, to that heavenly day.
Thy words, more clearly than Thy works display;
That, while Thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,
I may resemble Thee, and call Thee mine."

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* In a communication with which we have been lately favoured by Mr. Roscoe, that gentleman has informed us, that although the name of aurovittata was at first suggested, he had afterwards adopted that of limbata, which of course we should by all means wish to retain.

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Pyrola umbellata	*Umbelled Wintergreen*	463
Rhododendron hirsutum	*Hairy Rhododendron*	479
Rulingia pannosa	*Cloth-leaved Rulingia*	491
Samolus littoralis	*Sea-side Samolus*	425
Saxifraga cæsia	*Grey Saxifrage*	421
Sedum monregalense	*Clammy Sedum*	464
Silene saxifraga	*Saxifrage Catchfly*	454
Stapelia asterias	*Starfish Stapelia*	453
..... vetula	*Purple Smooth do.*	428
Stelis ophioglossoides	*Adder's-Tongue-leaved Stelis*	442
Styphelia triflora	*Three-flowered Styphelia*	426
Tabernæmontana coronaria	*Crowned Tabernæmontana*	406
Thymus patavinus	*Marjoram leaved Thyme*	499
Tritonia pumila	*Dwarf Tritonia*	444
Veronica orientalis	*Eastern Speedwell*	419
......teucrium	*Rugged-leaved do.*	423
Waldsteinia geoides	*Avens-like Waldsteinia*	492

W. Wilson, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.